

ALLIES MISLED ON RUSSIA, SAYS ROBINS

Betrayed by False Information They Have Acted Stupidly, He Asserts.

HE URGES ARMISTICE TELLS AUDIENCE AT LUNCHEON IT IS RACE BETWEEN GERMANY AND U. S.

On his feet for three hours and five minutes at a luncheon of the League of Free Nations in the Hotel Commodore yesterday, Col. Raymond Robins, in one of the longest speeches ever heard outside a Senate filibuster, told the story of his dealings with the Kerensky and Bolshevik governments during the eleven months he spent in Russia as a member of the American Red Cross mission.

While personally denouncing the Soviet programme economically, morally and politically, Col. Robins pictured the allied governments, including the United States, as having been betrayed by false information into acting with fatal stupidity in their course toward Russia since the fall of Kerensky.

He said that 93 per cent. of the Russians were behind the Bolsheviks and that Mrs. Brezhnev, "the grandmother of the revolution," who asserts that the opposite to be true, is a noble woman whose reaction is one of the tragic facts of history.

Unable to Comprehend. He pictured Russia as a country in which 7 per cent. of the people—the military and diplomatic and aristocratic 7 per cent. "with tea table, indoor mind," had been unable to comprehend what was going on in "outdoor Russia," which he had taken pains to explore, and had misled the rest of the world as to the true nature and scope of the Bolshevik sweep.

Col. Robins several times contradicted what Ambassador David R. Francis has said about Col. Robins' activities in Russia, and added that he had been careful to preserve all the proof of what he had done and been instructed to do, including instructions from the Ambassador as to conversations with Trotsky and Lenin.

Of the future Col. Robins said: "It may yet be possible for the Allies to save the situation instead of forcing Russia into the hands of the Germans. There are only two centres of gravity toward which the Russian Government can turn, Germany and America. It will be necessary to break through the barrage of lies and slander and find the truth. Let us deal with facts and not mere delusions. "I would advocate first of all the lifting of all embargoes on the Russian front so that the women and children of Russia shall not starve; the entering into an immediate armistice on all fronts and the retention of only enough soldiers to insure the free passage of supplies through the Red Cross; and the sending of a commission of inquiry composed of industrial and trade experts to Moscow to report on the best means of bringing about economic relief."

Trotsky and Lenin. When asked whether he believed Trotsky and Lenin to be German agents, Col. Robins said: "There will be historic records made, but at this time I wish to state my deliberate judgment that these two men were sincerely in the social revolution, were engaged in a world revolutionary movement with no love for the Allies and less for the German military autocracy. "He never had any intention of seeking his word to him, Col. Robins said and in several instances Lenin went out of his way to help him at great personal risk.

"At no time," he added, "did Trotsky or Lenin pretend any friendship for America or conceal the fact that they hoped for a proletarian revolution throughout the world. They were perfectly sincere, even when they accepted our help. "The 1,600 men and women attending the luncheon, whose chairman was Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration, seemed for the most part in sympathy with the speaker. When, at the close he said: "I believe that Russia has the right to have the kind of Government the Russian people want, and I do not believe that any Government set up by foreign rifles can ever be maintained except by foreign rifles," he was cheered for several minutes.

Think Robins Is Deceived. Count Thyra Tolstol and Gen. Oberhoff, Military Governor of Kiev under the Kerensky Government, indicated by questions they asked in a period after the main speech that they thought Col. Robins himself was deceived as to the popularity of the Bolshevik rule among the Russian people.

Capt. Vladimir Hurban, representing the Czech-Slovak Republic here, blurted out: "Does Col. Robins deny that German officers organized the Russian Red Guards for the Bolsheviks?" "I believe," replied the speaker, "that Czech-Slovak soldiers have unwittingly been used in Siberia as the instruments of reaction. Up to the time that I left (June, 1918) I deny that there were German officers leading the Red Guards in Siberia or elsewhere. What took place after I left I don't know."

For the first time Col. Robins told what he said was the true story of the \$1,000,000 which William Boyce Thompson, who headed the Red Cross mission, was reported to have given last year to aid the Bolsheviks. Col. Robins said the million was given all right, but it was to aid the provisional Government against the Bolsheviks.

Col. Robins called his talk "One View of the Russian Situation," and said that despite criticism and clamor, "for the most part false," he felt that the truth would ultimately prevail. He was in Russia from June, 1917, to June, 1918, and if I do not know more of the Russian situation in that time than any other allied representative, I saw Lenin and Trotsky three times a week for six months.

RUSSIAN SITUATION, SAYS

Never Got Down to Roots. He said that the Lvov and Kerensky governments had not got down to the national life; their day of power was simply the intermission between the old order and the new. Beneath the defeatist propaganda and German intrigue "there was a paralysis of the economic arm."

The Colonel did not think much of the "economic arm" education undertaken by George Creel's Committee on Public Information in Russia. He said: "It was telling the peasants of the power of America how 26,000 American airplanes would fly over the western front within a year and finish the war in short order. The Russian mule read the placard and said: 'We've been fighting three years and lost 4,000,000 men. Since the Americans are so strong, guess we'll go home and let them win the war.'"

Col. Thompson gave a million dollars to the Russian Government to maintain and stabilize the Kerensky Government. He never gave a penny to the Bolsheviks; the million was given to the Provisional Government. When this money ran short we called to America for \$1,000,000 in ten days and \$3,000,000 in three months. For three months we got no reply. Then things came an uncertain voice that this was a questionable matter, but that America was sending a very capable representative of the Committee on Public Information to make an inquiry. When he arrived the Bolsheviks had been in power two weeks.

Kerensky told me one day that he had to talk liberalism two-thirds of the time for the benefit of the allied representatives and Slav socialism the other third. He said that the Provisional Government was in control. Between the two Kerensky was crucified.

Called Them Yellow Dogs. Illustrating the attitude of some of the allied representatives Col. Robins said that at a meeting in the Red Cross office in Petrograd when it was plain that Kerensky was in power, the Soviet Government of the Allies would recognize it. Gen. Knox, the British military attaché, and the French military attaché, said that the Russians were "yellow dogs." At that the Russian General who was present flushed with anger and left the room.

Col. Robins insisted that he supported Kerensky until the overthrow. "Then I had an interview with Trotsky and told him that while I had supported Kerensky when he was in power I was now a corpse when I saw one, and regarded the provisional Government as dead. I told him that so far as I knew his programme I was against it, but that I had been sent here to help the Russians. "Trotsky never broke faith with me, and he put power behind every statement he made. Although they did not deny they were engaged in a world revolution I knew that when they were shooting Bolshevik propaganda would be toward Germany first, so I said: 'Shoot your disorganizing formulas into Germany and Austria, for it will help us to win the war.'"

Col. Robins repeated the testimony he gave the Senate committee on March 5 that Lenin and Trotsky would have refused to ratify the peace of Brest-Litovsk treaty if the Allies had promised the requested cooperation. Trotsky said he was willing to have the peace of Brest-Litovsk, but he was not willing to have the peace of Brest-Litovsk, because Gen. Judson, the American military attaché, had said with Trotsky about this proposal, "because he did one of the intelligent things that have been done in Russia by the Allies," the United States recalled the General, according to Col. Robins.

U. S. Railroad Mission. He instanced American refusal of Trotsky's offer to provide a military escort for the American Railroad Mission, "the eating its heads off at Nagasaki," and the refusal of the American to sign the Brest-Litovsk treaty if the Allies had promised the requested cooperation.

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LUMBER PRICE CUT, DEALERS SAY

Little Information About Conditions Is Submitted at Conference.

PRODUCTION COSTS SOARS ANNOUNCEMENT OF REVISION IN STEEL CHARGES BRINGS FAVORABLE COMMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Representatives of the lumber industry and the industrial board of the Department of Commerce encountered many difficulties peculiar to the trade in beginning conference to-day with a view to effecting price revisions similar to those in steel products.

At the close of more than six hours of discussion, it was announced that in the absence of any organization competent to speak for a majority of the lumber producers in this country, no agreement had been reached and in view of the complexity of the situation which the board could base any action.

Hope of an agreement was held out, however, in the decision to have a committee of the lumbermen remain in Washington for consultation with the board and to supply available figures on the production cost of sawed lumber. The committee will be subject to the call of the board, which will occupy much of next week in conference with brick and cement interests.

The committee consists of John H. Kirby of Houston, Tex., president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association; Dr. Wilson Compton, Chicago, Secretary-manager of the same organization; R. M. Rice, New Orleans, economist of the Southern Pine Association; L. L. Hume, Norfolk, Va., North Carolina Pine Association; George W. Ward, Jacksonville, Fla., Georgia Sawmill Association; and M. W. Stark, Cincinnati, American Hardwood Association.

Cost Increase Continues. It was evident from comments after the meeting that the lumber men did not hold out any prospect of material reduction in the price of their products.

Mr. Kirby declared production costs had gone up out of proportion to the rise in price and the increase had continued even after the armistice was signed. Some of the lumbermen were dubious as to the legality of any price agreement. Mr. Kirby said the association of which he was a member would "throw out" any man guilty of conspiring to fix prices. What the board members told the lumbermen on this subject was not agreed, but it generally had been accepted that no obstacles would be placed by the department of justice in the way of agreed price reductions designed to improve the general economic situation.

A. C. Johnson of Dubuque, Iowa, representing some retail lumber dealers declared many retailers would begin construction as soon as there was an announcement that there would be no reduction in lumber prices. The trade at present was said to be good. Mr. Johnson had the support of the lumber of dealers in declaring that price reductions would have so small an effect on dwellings and other wooden construction that it was assuredly a stability rather than lower cost which was desirable.

Steel Rate Praised. Announcement of steel price revisions elicited favorable comment to-day from officials of the Department of Labor and the American Federation of Labor on the clause providing that "present wages or agreements will not be interfered with" by the reductions to the public.

"Any action on the part of large employers of labor to lower their prices for their products to the point where they only receive a reasonable return on their investment cannot be but helpful," said Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. "In fact, considering the tremendous profits they made during the war, they could very well afford to sell their products at little or no profit with the purpose of assisting in encouraging peace industries to resume activities at once. The resumption of the peace industries also cannot be but helpful in keeping at work those now employed, but will assist in absorbing soldiers as they are demobilized."

Roger W. Babson, chief of the information and education service, Department of Labor, declared it was useless for purchasers to expect lower wages to bring down the price of steel. "For that reason," he said, "builders who use structural steel will serve no useful purpose for their own interest, and will hamper the restoration of public confidence in business if they delay any longer putting under way steel construction. The price of steel is now required, America is short of almost every kind of construction, and builders have held off because they hoped for lower wages and prices. The price of steel has now been fixed to continue in force for a long time, and no reduction in wages of any importance need be looked for."

"Already there have been encouraging indications of revival on the part of the steel industry even before the price scale was announced. Letters received by this service show that orders are coming in to steel plants in gradually increasing numbers, and some steel and iron plants already working full time contemplate extensions and the employment of larger forces."

"The stabilization of steel prices should result in a greatly increased volume of business."

PERSHING REVIEWS, THEN LAUDS TROOPS

"Fine as Any in World," He Says After Inspecting Occupation Units.

SPLENDID TYPES SHOWN SOLDIERS STANDING ON RHINE-LAND PLAINS PORTRAY IRRESISTIBLE FORCE.

By H. NOBLE HALL.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. ON BOARD GEN. PERSHING'S TRAIN IN FRANCE, March 19 (delayed).—Gen. Pershing has just completed a review of the American Army of Occupation and is returning to American General Headquarters.

During his stay in the occupied area of Germany Gen. Pershing reviewed virtually all of the 200,000 men from the borders of Luxembourg to the extreme limits of the Coblenz bridgehead. Those who accompanied the American Commander in Chief on his trip of inspection were profoundly impressed with the magnificent appearance of the troops reviewed.

There perhaps never was gathered together an army of such splendid physique and more perfectly equipped than the United States maintains on the Rhine. To those who like myself followed the American Army through the various stages of development in the United States and France, who have been constantly with it, the wonderful improvement wrought since the armistice surprised our most sanguine expectations. Gen. Pershing cannot be accused of exaggeration for saying, as he repeatedly said: "The American Army to-day is as fine as any in the world."

Great Work in Three Months. The three months which elapsed since the cessation of hostilities have been used to the fullest advantage to perfect the splendid organization. The improvement is hardly noticeable to those who have lived with the army and saw it

from day to day, but as each division was drawn up for review by the Commander in Chief the really splendid results achieved filled me with amazement. The extreme youth of the American troops, very few of whom are over 24 years, with an average age of about 24, lent itself to intensive training development, but the most optimistic physical culture expert would not have believed that in some divisions the men had increased from 12 to 18 pounds in weight and uniforms had been issued. It is hard to realize these are the same men who paraded eighteen months ago on the streets of American cities in civilian clothes; men taken from every walk of life, showing the widest difference in bearing and physique. Now all are alike and it is quite impossible to distinguish the street bred boy from the farmer or the laborer from the professional man. They are all soldiers, all splendidly trained, and as they stood motionless at review on the snow swept fields of the Rhine-land plateau they gave the impression of irresistible force.

All Modern Crusaders. At each review, as Gen. Pershing passed down the ranks he stopped to question the men wearing wound stripes and asking where the men came from. In one company the first man he addressed was from Arkansas, the second from Vermont, the third Texas, and in civil life it would have been easy to pick out the soldiering of Americans, yet to-day the three were exactly alike, bronzed, khaki clad figures and true modern crusaders.

No one who has seen the Army of Occupation as it is to-day can have any doubt as to the reality of American military power or can fail to be struck by the potentiality of the expansion of this wonderful military machine by the men available in the United States. Not only did the men combine youth, spirit and endurance, but they were abundantly supplied with every conceivable engine of modern warfare.

As column after column of artillery of every calibre, tractors, tanks, motor lorries, supply columns, airplanes and observation balloons filed past Gen. Pershing one understood that America was after all only just getting her stride in the world's war.

Three months have seen the silent building of the war machine surpassing anything Germany ever possessed. Even more remarkable than the physique and equipment was the wonderful morale of the troops. From the commanding General down to the last private there exists a confidence and a sense of duty, a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty something like that which inspired Lord Kitchener's first 100,000. That such a long march of men to get home as soon as possible, but there is an even greater willingness to stay on the job until the job is done, and the Commander in Chief was only equalled by the emotion with which the American officers and men received the decorations given them for valor.

ROOSEVELT'S GUIDE HERE TO SEE GRAVE

"Bill" Sewall, Maine Woodsman, Pays First Visit to City in 35 Years.

AT OYSTER BAY TO-DAY RECOUNTS IN COFFEE HOUSE CLUB HOW HE URGED COLONEL INTO POLITICS.

Bill Sewall of Island Falls, Me., who was one of Theodore Roosevelt's most particular friends, his guide and woodcraft tutor forty years ago, his helper in the Dakota Bad Lands in the '80s and his philosophic adviser always, came to New York last night for the first time in thirty-five years and will visit Sagamore Hill and the grave in Youngs' Memorial Cemetery to-day.

William Wingate Sewall, which was the way he signed his name when he was postmaster of Island Falls, was unable to get away from home to attend his friend's funeral in January. The Roosevelt Memorial Committee, through Herman Hagedorn, the boys' biographer of Col. Roosevelt, invited him to make the trip when he could and be his guest.

The other day Sewall wrote that he was coming, and so there at the Grand Central Station last night was Mr. Hagedorn, escorting from the station to the Commodore Hotel a man who is the picture of all that a guide and trapper and Maine woodsman ought to be.

His Eyes as Keen as Ever. He used to stand six feet four in his wooden socks. His shoulders are bent a little now and the thick black beard is almost white, as is appropriate for a man of 75 years. But his eyes are as keen and blue as in the days when he and his Maine State neighbor, Wilbur Dow, answered the call of their leader and went ranching on the Little Missouri River in 1884.

Mr. Sewall said he didn't need any freshening up at the hotel, as he had been travelling only one day. So he was taken right over to the Coffee House Club in 64 West Forty-fifth street, where he had dinner with Capt. Archie Roosevelt, Carl Ackley, the big game hunter

BUTTING, BARKING GOATS SENT TO JAIL

Spirited Herd of Greenwich Fancier Starts Feud That Stirs Law

There are nabobs in India with their herds of elephants who would regard Julius Frank of Greenwich, Conn., with his twenty goats as ineligible to a gentleman's club, but Mr. Frank considers that elephants lack totally the vivacity and potentiality for surprise inherent in the least notable goat and refuses to let public opinion, as held in Rajputana, throw its shadow upon its life. After the foregoing it should be superfluous to state that Mr. Frank raises goats not for money but as a hobby, as the saying goes.

The bodies of two of his collection, but not their proud untamable spirits, which still, contrary to Mr. Frank's will, on the mountain tops, were hauled into a tin flivver and carried to Greenwich jail yesterday following the complaint of one Faquale Masset that the goats had assaulted him and eaten the bark from one of his trees. Brooklyn Bridge, like the two principal boroughs of the metropolis of the Western World, marks the spot where Signor Masset's two hands were blown off in a blasting operation twenty years ago, and is thus evidence of the fact that he was compelled yesterday to resort to the law instead of attempting to inflict personal chastisement on the goats.

It was at his instigation, over the telephone, that Constable Jones, with his star blazing at his lapel went to Mr. Frank's farm close and demanded the goats. Mr. Frank refused, reminding the constable that to be representative of the law did not imply learning in it, and quoting to him the decision in 117 Conn. at Page 437, where Mr. Justice Case said: "The goat is a domestic animal (capra domestica) from animals in the wild state (ferm nature). But the constable was adamant. Mr. Frank, with a smile, invited him to arrange the matter with the goats themselves. The constable conceded that a lively encounter followed there and there.

"But I surrounded the goats, your Honor, having first detected them by their bark," said Jones in court. "The man is impossible," said Mr. Frank with a depressing gesture and sighing deeply.

Meantime—while their fiery untamed spirits are free upon the mountain tops—the constable's body of the goats are in the prison keep.

ANARCHISTS TO GET HEARING. Secretary Wilson Assures I. W. W. Each Alien Will Be Tried.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Every deportation case brought under the alien-anarchist act will be "considered on its merits" before final disposition, Secretary of Labor Wilson announced to-day in a statement answering the request of counsel for the I. W. W. for an interpretation of the law.

"The act of October 16, 1918, is clear," said the statement. "It states that there shall be deported from the United States all members of the organizations believing in: 1. Overthrow of the Government of the United States by violence. 2. Overthrow of all forms of law. 3. Opposition to organized Government. 4. Duty, necessity or property of assaulting or killing Governmental officials or individuals connected with the Government. 5. Unlawful destruction of property. 6. Publication of literature, public speaking or propaganda in private conversation advocating overthrow of the Government and law by opposition to organized Government, assaulting and killing of Government officials and the unlawful destruction of property."

"However, every alien taken into custody under this act shall have his case considered on its own merits before it is finally disposed of."

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Per Pair
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Victrolas and Gramophones from \$20 to \$300
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Three-Room Outfit of Period Furniture \$298
Pay for it \$4 Weekly

Four-Room Outfit of Period Furniture \$450
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Three-Piece Parlor Suit \$55.49
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